SAN DIEGO REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

January 9, 2001

PART A
SAN DIEGO REGION STAFF ACTIVITIES *(Staff Contact)*

1. Partnership Award--Coastal America (*Michael McCann*)

Peter Michael of our staff was recognized for his participation on the "San Diego Bay Integrated Natural Resources Management Team", a partnership of ten agencies sponsored by the US Navy and the San Diego Port District. On Dec. 13 Assistant Secretary of the Navy, H.T. Johnson, presented Coastal America awards to the 10 team members for their work in developing a resources management plan that will provide direction and strategies for the proper stewardship of the bay's natural resources while helping the Navy and the Port District to meet their respective missions within the bay.

2. SWIM Database Training *(John Odermatt)*

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) is developing a comprehensive database for tracking the regulatory workloads and accomplishments of the nine Regional Boards. The database is called the System for Water Information Management, also known by the acronym "*SWIM*" (information is available on the web at: http://oitweb/oit/html/swim.html). The Regional Board staff attended two training sessions and one general presentation regarding the development of the web based SWIM II database. Staff from the SWRCB presented the sessions on the Compliance Module and SWIM II database. Staff from RWQCB Region 8 (Mr. Gary Stewart) conducted the training for supervisors on using the SWIM database.

SWIM Compliance Module. On November 29, 2001, a number of Regional Board staff attended technical training regarding enhancements to the Compliance Module of the SWIM II database. The training was held in Riverside (at Region 8) and sponsored by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). Representatives attended the training session from Regions 3, 4, 7, and 9. The SWRCB trained staff on the use of new functions under the topics of tracking Administrative Civil Liabilities (ACLs), Supplemental Environmental Projects (SEPs) and collections of outstanding liabilities were recently developed for the SWIM Compliance module. The SWRCB staff anticipated providing general access to the new SWIM Compliance Module during the first week in December 2001.

SWIM II Database Introduction/Development. On December 7, 2001, staff from the State Water Resources Control Board conducted a training session on the capabilities and development of the web based SWIM II database. The training was divided into two sessions, one for management/supervisors and another for line staff. The training

included an introduction to the organization of the SWIM II database and direction of future development. The SWRCB staff indicated that a pool of expertise would be identified from all the RWQCBs to assist with the development of SWIM II during the current fiscal year

SWIM Database Training for Supervisors. On December 13, 2001, Mr. Gary Stewart (RWQCB Region 8) conducted a training session on editing and using the SWIM database. The target audience was supervisory and management staff. The training included an introduction to the organization of the SWIM database, and a hands-on session with commonly used database functions/editing, and reporting capabilities of SWIM. The training ended with a question and answer period including experiences using the SWIM database at Region 8.

Staff will continue to update the Regional Board on staff activities regarding the SWIM database in future Executive Officer Reports.

PART B
SIGNIFICANT REGIONAL WATER QUALITY ISSUES

1. Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSO) *(Victor Vasquez, Adam Laputz, Chiara Clemente, David Hanson, Bryan Ott)*

In December 2001 there were 43 sanitary sewer overflows from public sewage collection systems reported to the Regional Board office; 26 of these spills reached surface waters or storm drains, and five resulted in closure of recreational waters. Of the total number of overflows from public systems, 10 were 1,000-gallons or more. An additional 11 sewage overflows from private property were also reported in December, six of which reached surface waters or storm drains. One private property spill was 1,000 gallons or more, and two resulted in closure of recreational waters. A total of 0.45 inches of rain was recorded at San Diego's Lindbergh Field in December; for comparison, a total of 0.99 inches of rain was recorded in November, and 22 public SSOs were reported. Regional Board staff has updated the sewer overflow statistics for each sewer agency by fiscal year since FY 1998-99 in the attached table entitled "Sanitary Sewer Overflow Statistics."

In December 2001, there were also two significant wastewater treatment plant overflows reported to the Regional Board Office. On December 11, Valley Center Municipal Water District experienced a 30,000-gallon overflow of partially treated sewage (activated sludge) from the Lower Moosa Treatment Plant in Valley Center which entered Moosa Creek; the overflow was the result of a blockage in the inlet line to the secondary clarifier. On December 19, Eastern Municipal Water District experienced a 138,500-gallon overflow of undisinfected secondary effluent from the Temecula Valley Regional Water Reclamation Facility in Temecula which entered Murrieta Creek; the overflow was indirectly caused by construction conducted by the District near a secondary clarifier.

Three Notices of Violation (NOV), two with Requests for Technical Information (RTI), were issued in December for significant overflows reported in December. NOVs were issued to the following agencies:

City of Laguna Beach
The City of Laguna Beach notified this office of a 100-gallon sanitary sewer overflow at 505 Forest Avenue, Laguna Beach, that occurred on December 11, 2001, and resulted in a discharge to the Pacific Ocean. This overflow resulted from a bypass pump failure.

The City of Laguna Beach notified this office of a 6,000-gallon sanitary sewer overflow that occurred at the 900 Block of Temple Hills Drive, Laguna Beach, on December 17, 2001, and resulted in a discharge to the Pacific Ocean. This overflow was caused by a root obstruction in the main sewer line.

South Coast Water District
South Coast Water District notified this office of a sanitary sewer overflow of approximately 350 to 500 gallons that occurred on December 7, 2001 at the corner of Del Obispo Street and Stonehill Drive, Dana Point, resulting in a discharge to San Juan Creek. This overflow resulted from a sewer main grease blockage.

2. Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Activities Update *(Alan Monji)*

TMDL Overview
In accordance with Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act (CWA), the state must identify waterbodies that are not meeting water quality standards based on available pollution controls. The CWA also requires states to establish a priority ranking for waters on the 303(d) list of impaired waters and establish Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for such waters.

A TMDL is an action plan for reducing and allocating the loads of a specific pollutant to an impaired water body. TMDLs are developed for the purpose of ensuring that water quality standards are attained and beneficial uses restored. Specifically, a TMDL is (1) a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards (i.e., it is a waterbody's total assimilative capacity) and; (2) it is an allocation of that maximum amount amongst all of the contributing point and non-point sources of the pollutants within a watershed (i.e., it is the sum of the allowable loads from all sources). TMDLs are typically waterbody and pollutant specific but can also be written to address multiple water bodies having a common impairment. The TMDL process provides stringent water quality-based controls when technology based controls prove to be inadequate to achieve water quality standards.

The first six tasks in the "development phase" of a TMDL include preparation of the Problem Statement, Numeric Target, Source Analysis, Linkage Analysis, Load Allocations and Wasteload Allocations, and Margin of Safety. Together these elements comprise what is commonly known as a "Technical TMDL". Other considerations in

TMDL development include seasonal variations and critical conditions.

- Problem Statement: Describes the water quality standards(s) which are being exceeded, the resulting beneficial use(s) which are impaired, and the nature of the impairment.

- Numeric Targets: Specific quantitative goals, conditions, or endpoints for the water body which equate to attainment of water quality standards and protection of beneficial uses (i.e., numeric targets describe the future desired condition(s) for the waterbody.) Where the applicable water quality standards are expressed in numeric terms, the numeric targets are typically set equal to the numeric water quality standards. Where the water quality standards are expressed in narrative terms, the numeric targets are a "quantitative interpretation" of the narrative standard. Numeric targets are often based on endpoints other than strict avoidance of exceedances. For example a numeric target can describe a required reduction of pollutant loads or a required restoration of a particular habitat condition in quantitative terms. The essential prerequisite for all numeric targets is that they ultimately result in attainment of water quality standards. Numeric targets are not directly enforceable but are used to assess progress towards attainment of standards.

- Source Analysis: Describes all known point, non-point, and background sources of pollutants in the watershed that are contributing to the exceedance of standards and beneficial use impairment (i.e., it is an estimate of the total amount of pollutants entering the receiving water). The source analysis describes the location, magnitude and timing of each pollutant source and provides the key basis for determining the level of pollutant reduction needed to meet water quality standards and the allowable total maximum daily load.

- Linkage Analysis: Describes how the actions to be taken will result in attainment of the relevant water quality standard(s). Specifically, the linkage analysis describes the relationship between the numeric targets and the pollutants by determining the waterbody's total assimilative capacity or loading capacity for the pollutant(s). The linkage analysis represents the critical quantitative link between the TMDL and the attainment of water quality standards.

- Load and Wasteload Allocations: The load allocation (LA) is the portion of the total maximum daily load allocated collectively to the non-point sources and the natural background sources of the pollutant(s) of concern. The wasteload allocation (WLA) is the portion of the total maximum daily load allocated collectively to the point sources of the pollutant(s) of concern. WLAs can be included in NPDES permits as numeric effluent limitations.

- Margin of Safety: Accounts for the uncertainty in our understanding of the relationship between the pollutant loads and the resulting quality of the receiving waterbody. A Margin of Safety (MOS) must be incorporated into the TMDL for each

pollutant and may be explicit (e.g., a specific allocation assigned to the MOS) and/or implicit (e.g., use of conservative assumptions in analysis).

In quantitative terms, a TMDL can be defined as follows:

$$TMDL = WLA + LA + MOS$$

When the development phase is near completion, the "Implementation Planning" phase begins. The Implementation Plan describes best management practices, point source controls or other actions necessary to implement the TMDL. The Plan describes how and when necessary controls / restoration actions will be accomplished, and who is responsible for implementation. Developing a Monitoring Strategy is also part of Implementation Planning. The Monitoring Strategy specifies the monitoring activities needed to assess the effectiveness of the TMDL and includes a schedule for reviewing and (if necessary) revising the TMDL and associated implementation elements. Stakeholder participation is an essential part of TMDL development and implementation.

The draft technical TMDL, Implementation Plan, Monitoring Strategy, and proposed Basin Plan Amendment are subject to independent scientific peer review. Upon responding to peer review comments and making appropriate revisions, the formal public review process begins. This process will culminate in a formal public hearing in which the Regional Board will consider adoption of the Basin Plan Amendment. Incorporation of the regulatory provisions of the TMDL into the Basin Plan is the mechanism that makes the TMDL enforceable and ensures its implementation.

Upon adoption by the Regional Board, the TMDL is subject to approval by the State Board, the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) and USEPA. Only upon approval by USEPA is the TMDL effective. The final phase, "Implementation" by the responsible parties is overseen by the Regional Board.

Additional TMDL information and guidance documents can be found on the World Wide Web. Some useful web sites are listed below. www.EPA.gov/OWOW/tmdl/decisions; www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb9/TMDL/tmdl; www.swrcb.ca.gov/quality.

General Progress on TMDL Projects
Currently, there are seven TMDLs in progress. Two of the seven, Chollas Creek – Diazinon and Rainbow Creek – Nutrients, will be presented to the Regional Board for consideration of adoption this fiscal year, tentatively April 2002.

Chollas Creek - Diazinon *(Linda Pardy)*
The draft technical TMDL has been formally peer reviewed and staff has responded to all peer reviewer comments. Where appropriate, changes have been made to the draft technical TMDL to accommodate reviewers concerns. The Implementation Plan, Monitoring Plan and Basin Plan Amendment have been completed and the entire package

is currently undergoing internal management review. Staff also plans to resubmit the revised TMDL package to USEPA and the State Board for informal review.

The final three components of the TMDL, the Economic Consideration, the CEQA checklist, and Regional Board resolution are currently in progress.

Rainbow Creek - Nutrients *(Lisa Brown and Alan Monji)*
The formal scientific peer review of the draft staff report is expected to conclude on January 7, 2002. Staff will prepare written responses to comments that are received.

The remaining three components of the staff report - the Economic Consideration, CEQA checklist, and Regional Board resolution - are currently under development. Staff met with the Technical Advisory Group on December 13, 2001 to discuss the Implementation Plan, Environmental Checklist and Economic Considerations. Staff also met with County of San Diego Environmental Health staff on December 18, 2001 to discuss implementation cost estimates. The completed staff report is expected to be released for public review in mid-January. Staff expects to hold one public workshop during the public review period. The Regional Board Hearing for the consideration to incorporate the TMDLs into the Basin Plan is expected in April 2002.

Chollas Creek - Metals *(Lisa Brown and Alan Monji)*
The draft Problem Statement, Numeric Targets, and Source Analysis have been submitted to USEPA for review, and these draft documents are posted on the Regional Board web site. So far, USEPA has only minor comments on these drafts. The Industrial Environmental Association (IEA) has also provided comments on these drafts.

The drafts of the Load Allocations, Linkage Analysis, and Margin of Safety are complete and have been reviewed by Regional Board staff. However, these drafts are under revision since new data were collected in Chollas Creek after the original drafts were completed, and the data may alter load allocations and source estimates. The Chollas Creek draft revisions are on hold while staff focuses attention on completing the Rainbow Creek Nutrients TMDLs. When work on this TMDL resumes, it will be conducted by newly assigned staff members (the staff person that developed the TMDL recently resigned).

Shelter Island Yacht Basin - Dissolved Copper *(Lesley Dobalian and Christina Arias)*
The draft technical TMDL is complete and is posted on the Regional Board web site. The draft Implementation and Monitoring Plan (Plan) is undergoing internal review and should be completed and posted on the web site in late January. Staff continues with the process of arranging for peer review of the final draft. Staff is also compiling and organizing the administrative record.

San Diego Bay / Near Chollas Creek – Contaminated Sediment *(Alan Monji and Tom Alo)*
The mouth of Chollas Creek is one of the five designated hotspots in San Diego Bay identified by the Bay Protection and Toxic Cleanup Program (BPTCP). Work has begun

on the draft Problem Statement and Numeric Targets for Near Chollas Creek TMDL. Currently, background information and site assessment reports for San Diego Bay are under review. Rough draft versions of the Problem Statement and Numeric Targets have been submitted to selected in-house staff for review and comment.

A conference call between Regional Board TMDL staff and Mr. Steve Bay of the Southern California Coastal Water Research Project (SCCWRP) took place on December 13, 2001. The purpose of the call was to get an update for the ongoing site investigation at the mouth of Chollas Creek and Seventh Street Channel/Paleta Creek conducted by SCCWRP and the U.S. Navy. A brief overview of the major portions of the spatial extent investigation (sediment chemistry, toxicity testing, bioaccumulation testing, and benthic community analysis) were presented and discussed in the conference call. Furthermore, we have requested that SCCWRP and the U.S Navy conduct an informal presentation of the findings to date for Regional Board staff. A tentative date for this presentation is targeted for late January or early February 2002.

San Diego Bay / Seventh Street Channel – Contaminated Sediment *(Tom Alo and Brennan Ott)*

The mouth of Paleta Creek/Seventh Street Channel is one of the five designated hotspots in San Diego Bay identified by the BPTCP. Work has begun on the draft Problem Statement and Numeric Targets for Seventh Street Channel TMDL. Currently, background information and site assessment reports for San Diego Bay are under review. Rough draft versions of the Problem Statement and Numeric Targets have been submitted to selected in-house staff for review and comment.

A conference call between Regional Board TMDL staff and Mr. Steve Bay of SCCWRP took place on December 13, 2001. The purpose of the call was to get an update for the ongoing site investigation at the mouth of Chollas Creek and Seventh Street Channel/Paleta Creek conducted by SCCWRP and the U.S. Navy. A brief overview of the major portions of the spatial extent investigation (sediment chemistry, toxicity testing, bioaccumulation testing, and benthic community analysis) were presented and discussed in the conference call. Furthermore, we have requested that SCCWRP and the U.S Navy conduct an informal presentation of the findings to date for Regional Board staff. A tentative date for this presentation is targeted for late January or early February 2002.

Mission Bay – Bacteria *(Christina Arias and Lesley Dobalian)*

The Mission Bay TMDL for coliform is the first TMDL currently underway in the Region to address elevated indicator bacterial levels. Staff has been reviewing information pertinent to this TMDL, which includes numerous research projects and studies that are currently underway and are planned to address the high levels of bacteria. Much of the funding for these projects will come from State Board resources. By letter dated December 18, 2001 to the City of San Diego, I requested that the City (1) develop a comprehensive "Master Plan" for Mission Bay to help accomplish the goal of improving poor water quality due to elevated bacterial levels, and (2) provide quarterly reports to the Regional Board on the progress of the Master Plan (see letter attached). The purpose of

the "Master Plan" is to describe how each of the Mission Bay projects will contribute to water quality improvement and how the projects are inter-related, as well as distinct. Clarification on funding issues was also requested.

In addition, staff is currently working with contributing research groups to develop a workplan and implementation schedule for research projects relevant to the Mission Bay TMDL.

3. San Juan Creek Watershed Bacteria Study *(Jeremy Haas)*
On December 14, staff received the second quarterly report form the County of Orange for the San Juan Creek Watershed Bacteria Study, funded per SWRCB contract 9-182-190-0. The objectives of the contract are to survey concentrations of bacteria in the watershed (completed), determine the sources of bacteria at problem areas (ongoing), and to compare two laboratory techniques of source identification (pending). During the watershed study phase, bacteria data were collected for 11 weeks during dry-weather from 36 sites within the San Juan Creek watershed, including 6 storm drains, 27 in-stream sites, and 3 ocean sites. Fecal coliform and enterococcus concentrations were higher in San Juan Creek at PCH and the mouth compared to most sites upstream. Overall water quality measured against REC 1 standards was poor. During the 11 weeks, three sites (1 ocean and 2 creek) were 100% compliant with REC 1 objectives. The creek sites achieving REC 1 were in San Juan Creek above and below the confluence with Trabuco Creek. Five of six storm drains and 11 of 19 creek sites had zero % compliance with the REC 1 objective. Compared to REC 2 objectives, two ocean sites and 14 of 21 creek sites, were 100% compliant. Six of 21 creek sites and three of six storm drains had zero % compliance with REC 2 objectives. Three of the creek sites with zero % REC 2 compliance were in San Juan Creek at PCH and below. From this survey five sites were identified for additional monitoring and bacteria source identification. Data collection at these sites was completed during the quarter, and samples have been submitted to laboratories for source identification. The final report is due in May, 2002.

4. Mission Valley Terminal Groundwater Cleanup *(Kelly Dorsey)*
During the December 2001 Regional Board meeting, Chairman Minan requested a status report on the Mission Valley Terminal (MVT) groundwater cleanup. His request was in response to the recent investigative series on KGTV Channel 10 regarding the MTBE plume emanating from the MVT. The series discussed the history, status, and plans for addressing the contamination at the facility. The Mayor of San Diego was also interviewed regarding the city's potential plan to develop the aquifer in that area as a drinking water source. If Board members would like to view the reports staff can provide either a CD-ROM version, a video tape version, or visit the Channel 10 web site at the following addresses:

Part One: http://www.thesandiegochannel.com/sand/news/stories/news-109940920011201-001221.html
Part Two: http://www.thesandiegochannel.com/sand/news/stories/news-110119720011203-161224.html

Part Three: http://www.thesandiegochannel.com/sand/news/stories/news-112663220011213-181244.html

The liquid phase petroleum plume (free product) extends from the manifold area, north of Friars road, to the extraction wells in the Qualcomm Stadium parking lot (a distance of approximately 1500 feet). The dissolved phase MTBE plume extends from the manifold area, under Qualcomm Stadium, to monitoring well R-24, (a distance of approximately 6000 feet).

Leak detection testing of the inbound and outbound pipelines did not reveal the source or sources of the gasoline and diesel released from the terminal. These sources may never be determined, however, the bulk of the evidence indicates that there is not an ongoing leak from the tanks or associated piping. In early November, 2001, the MVT responsible parties (RPs) were directed by the Executive Officer to establish and maintain a monitoring program to detect releases from the tanks and related piping. The leak detection systems must be installed by October 28, 2002. If an ongoing release has been missed by the testing and investigations conducted by the responsible parties, the release will be identified by the new leak detection systems.

Chairman Minan expressed concern that water quality in the San Diego River may be threatened by MTBE laden groundwater seeping into the river south of the stadium. The most sensitive beneficial use of the San Diego River in this area is contact recreation. This use does not have a numerical objective for MTBE, however, the drinking water health standard of 13 parts per billion would conservatively protect contact recreation beneficial uses. Surface water samples from the San Diego River yielded undetectable concentrations of MTBE at a location upstream of the stadium, and a concentration of 1 part per billion near the downstream end of the stadium. The source of the MTBE in this sample could be from the contamination plume discharging to the river or from runoff from the surrounding roads and freeways. However, the concentration in the river is so low that beneficial uses of the surface water are not affected.

Within the last year the RPs have completed the following work at the terminal:

- completed installation of and activated the remediation system for the free product plume;
- leak tested pipelines of concern using best available technologies;
- delineated the extent of the MTBE plume by installing 33 monitoring wells representing four discrete groundwater depths;
- monitored over 100 groundwater wells on a quarterly basis; and
- conducted a detailed subsurface investigation on the tank farm and stadium properties using laser induced fluorescence technology to approximate the extent of the free product plume.

The RPs have submitted an outline of a remediation workplan which includes steps to optimize, and if necessary, expand the remediation system currently in place to cleanup the free product plume. The outline also includes plans to add a remediation system to

remove MTBE from groundwater downgradient of the free product cleanup wells. The RPs have agreed to hire a third party project manager to represent all parties and act as a steward for the forthcoming remediation workplan.

At this time, the MVT responsible parties are out of compliance with the January 1, 1999 final cleanup date mandated in Cleanup and Abatement Order 92-01 Addendum 1. This addendum was issued May 9, 1994, before the discovery of MTBE at the site, which greatly complicated the cleanup process. The responsible parties have estimated they will need 5 to 10 years to complete cleanup at the site. Staff is in the process of writing a time schedule order for the Board's consideration. The time schedule order will establish a schedule with milestone compliance dates for completing the cleanup and will specify a civil penalty if compliance is not achieved in accordance with the schedule. Staff hopes to bring the time schedule order before the Board in March 2002 and at that time will present a detailed report to the Board on the status of the cleanup at the Terminal.

5. San Diego Municipal Storm Water Permit Update *(Phil Hammer)*
On November 15, 2001, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) adopted Order WQ 2001-15 regarding the Building Industry Association and Western States Petroleum Association petitions of the San Diego Municipal Storm Water Permit (Permit). The order dismissed the majority of the petitioner's arguments and largely upheld the requirements of the Permit.

Changes to the Permit made by the order typically provide clarifications to the Permit, as opposed to significantly changing the requirements or intent of the Permit. Changes to the Permit made by the order were discussed in last month's Executive Officer Report. In addition, the draft Orange County permit has been revised to incorporate the clarifications required by the State Board Order.

In response to the SWRCB order, on December 20, 2001 a coalition representing the building industry and City government filed a petition in Superior Court against the SWRCB and San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board (SDRWQCB) essentially seeking the overturn of the Permit. The coalition includes the Building Industry Association of San Diego County, Building Industry Legal Defense Foundation, California Business Properties Association, Construction Industry Association for Water Quality, San Diego County Fire Districts Association, City of Santee, and City of San Marcos

SWRCB and SDRWQCB staff will be working with the Attorney General to address this petition. Future Executive Officer Reports will include information on timeframes and other developments regarding the petition. In the meantime, staff will continue to oversee the Copermittees' development and implementation of their Jurisdictional Urban Runoff Management Programs, which are due to the SDRWQCB by February 21, 2002.

6. Rancho California Highlands II, LLC Files for Bankruptcy *(Frank Melbourn)*

On December 19, 2001, one week after the Regional Board adopted Order No 2001- 216 imposing Administrative Civil Liability, Rancho California Highlands II, LLC filed a voluntary petition for relief under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. The filing lists $13, 241,000 in assets ($13,225,000 property value and a $16,000 bank account) and $11,102,361 in liabilities including the Regional Board's assessed liability.

To recover the funds owed the State, it will be necessary to submit the Administrative Civil Liability Order to the US Bankruptcy Court for the Central District of California. Regional Board staff will prepare this document after the January 11, 2002 due date stipulated in the Order. We will provide future updates as information is made available.

7. Landfill Updates

Dixon Dam Landfill – Complaint *(Carol Tamaki and John Odermatt)*

On October 1, 2001, the Regional Board received a response to our letter requesting that the City of Escondido ("City") provide general information regarding the Dixon Dam Landfill. The City indicates the landfill covered an area of approximately 2-acres with a depth of fill at approximately 30 feet (or approximately 96,000 cubic yards of material) and operated between 1974 and 1991. The City reports the facility received unspecified wastes from the construction work at the water treatment plant during (1974-76, 1978-79, and 1983-84). During time periods between construction work at the water treatment plant, the City reports that the facility received wastes including concrete, asphalt chunks; asphalt chips, tree trimmings, and street sweepings. The City reported that the site surface was graded and that "chip-seal" was added to help seal the surface of the landfill. Access to the facility was limited by placing large boulders in the roadway, more recently tighter security measures (locked chain-linked gate) have been implemented at the water treatment facility.

On December 7, 2001, the Executive Officer issued a request for information regarding wastes disposed into the landfill and the potential impacts of those wastes upon water quality at the site. Due to the nature of the discharge, uncertainty regarding the types of wastes actually discharged into the unit, the Regional Board staff conclude that is appropriate to request that the discharger further assess the potential impacts of wastes upon surface and groundwater resources. The request for information was issued to the City of Escondido to acquire the type of surface water and groundwater quality information normally required by the Solid Waste Assessment Test (SWAT) program. Staff will continue to update the Regional Board in future Executive Officer Reports.

Gregory Canyon Landfill *(Carol Tamaki and John Odermatt)*

On November 16, 2001, the Regional Board received additional information on several potential designs for the double composite liner systems for the proposed Gregory Canyon Landfill. The Regional Board staff is reviewing this information. The Regional Board staff anticipates meeting with the consultant to Gregory Canyon in late January 2002 to discuss the technical aspects of the various double liner designs presented in the draft submittals. Staff will continue to update the Regional Board in future Executive Officer Reports.

San Diego Region Burn-ash Sites *(John Odermatt)*
Cal-EPA has convened a work group including the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) and the Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) to address various issues related to the management of wastes from burn-ash sites. Cal-EPA has compiled a list of 527 burn-ash sites statewide of which 53 sites are located within the San Diego Region. Residual wastes associated with these sites commonly contain elevated and/or hazardous concentrations of metals (*e.g*., lead, copper, chromium, *etc*.). Depending upon the site-specific location and nature of the wastes, the threat to water quality from these sites may be significant. Staff will continue to update the Regional Board in future Executive Officer Reports.

Gunpowder Point Burn-ash site. The site covers and area of approximately 5 acres near the intersection of the Sweetwater River Channel (including Paradise Creek wetlands/Sweetwater Marsh area) and Interstate 5 in National City. The U.S. Navy may have used the site for waste burning /landfill operations from the late 1930's to the early 1950's. Operations reportedly included the burning wastes and mechanical spreading of burn-ash over the area. It is not clear if other unburned wastes may have also been buried at the site.

Between 1973 and 1984, sample results from burn-ash wastes were used to identify a 2-acre area of lead contaminated wastes, located in the flood control channel west of the bridge for the I-5 Freeway, with total lead concentrations ranging from 0.5 to 24,000 mg/kg. Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations identifies a concentration limit of 1,000 mg/kg lead as constituting hazardous wastes. The site appears to cover approximately 5 acres, with partial removal of wastes reportedly having been previously performed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers [see Area A, *attachment B-7*] and Cal-Trans [see Area B, *attachmentB-7*]. Approximately 2,700 tons of wastes were excavated and transported to Kettleman Hills California for disposal in a Class I landfill for hazardous wastes [from Area A, *attachment B-7*]. Another 2,700 tons of wastes were reportedly excavated [from Area B, *attachment B-7*] and reportedly used by Cal-Trans as "highway fill." The estimated area of residual in-situ burn-ash wastes is indicated as Area C [in *attachment B-7*].

PART C
STATEWIDE ISSUES OF IMPORTANCE TO THE SAN DIEGO REGION

1. Rapid Microbiological Indicators Testing *(Art Coe)*
The State Water Resources Control Board has contracted with the Southern California Coastal Water Research Project (SCCWRP) for the development of a rapid test to determine the safety of marine bathing waters for swimming and other body contact activities. On December 14, 2001, at their regularly scheduled meeting, the Commissioners of SCCWRP approved the execution of the $1,500,000 contract.

The commonly used microbiological indicator test that is currently available provides preliminary data 24 hours after the samples arrive at the laboratory and confirmed data another 24 hours later. Some newly developed tests provide final results 24 hours after sampling. As a result of the time lag, many public health advisories of contaminated waters are "after the fact".

The purpose of the project is to develop a test that will minimize the time between when samples are collected and the public is advised about bathing water quality. A four-hour or less lag time is a goal. This would allow lifeguards or public health officials to collect samples early in the morning and, if necessary, provide health advisory warnings before noon.

2. Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters – 2002 Update *(James Smith)*
Staff has recently completed updating the draft Section 303(d) list of impaired waters. Modifications came as the result of input from the public, municipalities, environmental groups, dischargers and the USEPA. Most of the changes were editorial corrections and clarifications. Other revisions included additional text to clarify methodology, changes to the formats of two tables and the deletion of one table (Table 4 was combined with Table 3).

The most significant modification was the recommended de-listing of two beaches along the Pacific Ocean side of Coronado Island. The City of Coronado has installed wet and dry weather diversions and an ultraviolet treatment system for discharges in response to a Cleanup and Abatement Order issued by this Regional Board. Data submitted by the City of Coronado indicates very few days of impairment due to bacterial exceedances of appropriate objectives and has resulted in recision of the Order. This evidence shows that the REC1 and REC2 beneficial uses of these beaches are no longer impaired due to high bacterial indicator concentrations and should no longer be on the Section 303(d) list.

The updated staff report will be submitted to the State Board. Soon thereafter, the updated report will be made available to Regional Board members. The State Board is currently compiling a single, statewide list of impaired waters and will soon begin the formal public process. State Board will be conducting a public workshop(s) and a formal public hearing(s) where it will consider adoption of the list. Formal adoption by the State Board is not expected before April 2002.